Prevention Branch

Office Of Children's Issues (CA/OCS/CI)

U.S. Department of State

SA-17, 9th Floor

Washington, DC 20522-1709

2201 C. Street N.W

Reference :CHILD KARMA SHAMEL HANAFI D.O.B. 06/12/2012

Dear Sir / Madame,
I have attached the following documents:

Deanna (Respondent) filed a case on Dec. 23, 2017, and the summons states that I was physically served and signed the summons in Egypt (which is impossible due to the fact that I have not been to Egypt in over two years).

Following the hearing, the Egyptian court clerk provided documentation that I was served on Dec. 23,2017 April 27, 2018, Feb, 17, 2018 and Feb, 27, 2018. which is also incorrect, given my habitual residence in Atlanta GA. (Please see the attached summons written by the Egyptian court).

I had informed my counselor to inform the respondent that discoveries should be processed through official and legal channels by using Rogatory letters (since Egypt is not a party of the Hague Convention). (Please view the attached link: https://travel.state.gov/content/content/travel/en/legal/travel-legal-considerations/internl-judicial-asst/obtaining-evidence/Preparation-Letters-Rogatory.html)

(i) DoE Compliance Report (Report on non-compliance of Egyptian family courts)
(ii) Federal Resources and Task Force (how the Federal Government should handle abducted children)
(iii) Identity Theft Report (Fraud report on wife, filed in 2016)
(iv) Parental Kidnapping GA Code (28 USC (1738A)
(v) Parental wrong removal (Removal Procedures)

The summons and judgments provided by the Egyptian Court are rife with incorrect dates and contradictions (ie: the date of the abduction, the date of our marriage, the date of our divorce, etc). These dates are imperative to the judgment. Given the severity of the errors, it is impossible to give the judgments substantive weight, let alone judicial weight. The Egyptian court documents should not be afforded any consideration as the U.S. Department of State does not accept such foreign judgments (please view the report on foreign judgments attached).

Identity Theft Report

I filed an identity theft report in 2016 and it was determined that the fraud was committed by the Respondent. Roswell police investigated the matter (please view the attachment). The respondent was able to commit the fraud given the fact that she still uses her Government issued ID which indicates that she is still married to me. The ID indicates usage of my last name.

The respond has revoked my ability to hear or see my child and this is counter to all human rights conventions on child abduction.

In closing, the US does not honor the Egyptian Courts orders given that such orders are based on shariah, even when a child is abducted.
I present my facts above your consideration,

Respectfully,

Shamel Hanafi.

Signature : Date : Atlanta, GA Jul 2, 2018

Attachment including this cover letter : Pages

2015 Georgia Code

Title 16 - CRIMES AND OFFENSES
Chapter 5 - CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON
Article 3 - KIDNAPPING, FALSE IMPRISONMENT, AND RELATED OFFENSES
§ 16-5-40 - Kidnapping
Universal Citation: GA Code § 16-5the -40 (2015)
(a) person commits the offense of kidnapping when such person abducts or steals away another person without lawful authority or warrant and holds such other person against his or her will.

(b) (1) For the offense of kidnapping to occur, slight movement shall be sufficient; provided, however, that any such slight movement of another person which occurs while in the commission of any other offense shall not constitute the offense of kidnapping if such movement is merely incidental to such other offense.

(2) Movement shall not be considered merely incidental to another offense if it:

(A) Conceals or isolates the victim;

(B) Makes the commission of the other offense substantially easier;

(C) Lessens the risk of detection; or

(D) Is for the purpose of avoiding apprehension.

(c) The offense of kidnapping shall be considered a separate offense and shall not merge with any other offense.

(d) A person convicted of the offense of kidnapping shall be punished by:

(1) Imprisonment for not less than ten nor more than 20 years if the kidnapping involved a victim who was 14 years of age or older;

(2) Imprisonment for life or by a split sentence that is a term of imprisonment for not less than 25 years and not exceeding life imprisonment, followed by probation for life, if the kidnapping involved a victim who is less than 14 years of age;

(3) Life imprisonment or death if the kidnapping was for ransom; or

(4) Life imprisonment or death if the person kidnapped received bodily injury.

(e) Any person convicted under this Code section shall, in addition, be subject to the sentencing and punishment provisions of Code Sections 17-10-6.1 and 17-10-7.

(f) The offense of kidnapping is declared to be a continuous offense, and venue may be in any county where the accused exercises dominion or control over the person of another.

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http://www.missingkids.com/theissues/familyabduction

Federal law prohibits law enforcement agencies from establishing or maintaining a waiting period before accepting a missing child report (42 U.S.C. §5780). Federal law requires law enforcement agencies to respond in a specific way, regardless of the reason why a child is missing.

Parents or guardians should ask law enforcement to enter information about their child into the FBI's National Crime Information Center database. If you have any difficulties getting law enforcement to take a report or enter information about your missing child into this database, contact NCMEC at 1-800-THE-LOST® (1-800-843-5678) or your state Missing Child Clearinghouse.

It is not necessary for parents and guardians to have a custody determination to report their child missing to law enforcement, but you may wish to obtain one, because a custody order can help clarify and define your rights and responsibilities to your child and obtain the assistance of law enforcement for the pickup and return of your child. For more information visit NCMEC's Legal Resources.

International abductions
It is not necessary for parents and guardians to have a custody determination before filing an application under the 1980 Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, (the "Hague Convention"), an international treaty that establishes a civil mechanism to ensure the prompt return of children wrongfully removed to or retained outside their country of habitual residence. To utilize the Hague Convention, a parent does, however, need to provide evidence of their custodial rights to the child, whether those rights are sole or joint custody rights, and whether they arise by "operation of law," court order or legally binding agreement.

Not all states have well-articulated laws regarding custodial rights that arise by operation of law, in the absence of a court order or legal agreement. It is best to confer with an attorney. For more information contact NCMEC at 1-800-THE-LOST (1-800-843-5678).

If a parent discovers plans by a potential abductor to leave the country and believes the child's wrongful removal is imminent, he or she should take immediate action. Indicators may include packed suitcases and luggage found at the the residence, discovery of recently purchased international airline tickets or a recently issued passport for the child and abductor. If you believe removal is imminent contact:

Local law enforcement.
FBI Field Office.
Office of Children's Issues at 1-888-407-4747.
NCMEC at 1-800-THE-LOST (1-800-843-5678). You can reach case managers who specialize in family abductions 24/7.

PM.me//: DoE/KSH Passport/Egy/US Embassy 06182018